A SON TAKES VENGEANCE.

DUKES SHOT BY YOUNG NUTT. A PREMEDITATED MURDER-SHOT WITHOUT WARN INQ-FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE-ARREST

N. L. Dukes, who was recently acquitted of murder of Captain A. C. Nutt, eashier State Treasury of Pennsylvania, shot and killed by the latter's James Nutt, at Uniontown, Penn., night. James Nutt lay in wait Dukes near the post office in ntown, having previously been observed practising with a revolver. When Dukes appeared Nutt fired several shots from revolver at him. Dukes fled; but had been wounded by the bullets and fell dead within a few feet of the place where he had been shot. Nutt was

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Uniontown, Penn., June 13.—The slayer of Captain Nutt is himself slain and now lies lifeless in the same room in the hotel in which the tragedy of December 24 was enacted. The slayer this time is James Nutt, Captain Nutt's eldest son, who is now

The news of the second awful tragedy came upon the community like a thunderelap. It was the the work of but an instant. Just as dusk was drawing on this evening, and many people were passing along the streets, the sound of five pistol shots rang out on the air in the direction of the post office. In a moment every one was running to the scene and the word quickly flashed from mouth to mouth and ear to ear that Dukes was dead. The excited crowd gathered around the Post Office and there on the floor lay the inanimate body of the man whose deeds had cast a shadow over the whole of Favette County. The work was done so quickly and so puzzling was its effect upon those who witnessed it that it was difficult for a time to obtain

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDER. Officers "Frank" Pegg, George B. Hutchinson, Alfred Collins and others who saw the occurrence, describe it as follows:

James Nutt was standing against a post inside of a room that joins the post office, and fronts on the main street. The room was until lately occupied by a drug store and the front was taken out, it being now fitted up as an office for the First National Bank. While Nutt was in this position Dukes came down the street from the direction of the Jennings Hotel, walking briskly, with a cane under his arm. Just as he turned the corner toward the post office door young Nutt stepped down to the outside, and, as the hands of the clock pointed five minutes past 8, he pulled a revolver and fired two shots in rapid succession. Dukes looked around and started to run into the Post Office door, whereupon Nutt fired again and followed in close pursuit. Just as Dukes got inside the Post Office his assailant raised his arm again, and two more shots sounded on the ears of the bystanders. As they entered the body of Dukes, he fell heavily to the floor upon his face.

In an instant E. A. Longo rushed into the office and stooped down to pick him up. Dukes tried to say something, but could only gasp and in a moment he was dead. By this time Officer Pegg reached young Nutt and laid his hand upon his arm. The latter struggled fiercely to free himself, but when he discovered it was an officer he quietly yielded and was taken to jail. Dukes's body was to his room at the hotel where Coroner Sturgeon impanelled a jury, consist ing of A. J. Gilmore, foreman, and William H. Miller, Dr. L. S. Gaddis, W. L. Robinson, George C. Marshall and John N. Dawson. No testimony was taken, owing to the difficulty of getting witnesses, and the inquest was adjourned till to-morrow merning at 9 o'clock,

ARREST OF NUTT.

On examination of Dukes's body it was found that three of the balls entered his back near the side, under the left arm, and penetrated toward the beart, lodging in the breast very near the skin where they were cut out. All three entered within two or three inches of each other. Dakes's old pistol, with which he killed Captain Nutt, was found on him as was also a villanous looking dirk knife. Young Nutt's pistol was a 42 calibre Smith & Wesson, and he also had another pistol in his pocket. fourth ball grazed Dukes's leg, while the fifth missed

The movements of the two men immediately prior to the shooting have since became known. When the evening trains came in Dokes was standing in front of the Jonnings Hotel, chatting with some of his friends when the mail was distributed. Dukes started down to the post office, as was his custom about that time in the evening, for his his custom about that time in the evening, for his mail. The distance is only a square. A short time after the trains came in Natt was seen walking up Broadway toward the post office, which is about half way between that street and the Jennings Hotel. He spoke to friends as he passed along, and nothing unusual was noticed in his manner. When he reached the well-known round corner building in which the Post Office is located, he stepped up on the inside and was standing there when Dukes came walking along.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 13 .- A dispatch to The Post from Uniontown, Penn., says:

James Nutt, son of Captain A. C. Nutt, deceased, who was eashier of the State Treasury, shot and killed N. L. Dukes, his father's murderer, this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. He shot four times, all the balls taking effect. Dakes died instantly. Dukes had been frequently warned of his danger in remaining in Uniontown and he lately said that he would either stay there or in the cemetery. It is said that he had expressed fear of the son of Captain Nutt.

After nightfall to-day James Nutt was seen practising with a revolver at his home, and this evening at about 7:30 c'clock he was standing near the post office when Dukes came along. As Dukes was passing be turned his head and noticed young Nutt just as he stepped from the doorway and fired a shot, which took effect in Dukes's side. Dukes started to run, when Nutt followed and shot again. By this time Dukes was on the Post Office steps, when he received another shot and fell inside the door. Nutt followed and fired two more shots into his prostrate body, one taking effect in his neck. Dukes was dead before any one could get to him. The revolver with which the shooting was done is the same that Captain Nutt carried on the morning of his death. Young Nutt gave himself up and is now in jail. He was calm, but as pale as a sheet. Five shots were fired, four of which took effect. The Coroner's Jury is how sitting. Excitement here is running high.

THE HISTORY OF DUKES'S CRIME.

Last year N. L. Dukes, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was a visitor at the house of Captain A. C. Nutt, easilier of the State Treasury. Both men were of social and political prominence in Unionfown. Early last December Dukes wrote a letter to Captain Mutt, in which he held up his daugnter as a lewd woman, saying that he had himself fallen before her templations. In this letter he made a vile suggestion to Captain Nutt, as to what he count to describe the country of the cou ain Nutt as to what he ought to do to prevent the open disgrace of his daughter. He called again at Nutt's house before mailing this and afterward took occasion to meat from town when he knew the latter would be me. As soon as he knew Dukes was avoiding him all Natt answered the letter by mail, speaking of "This Commonwealth is not big enough for both of us under existing complications." He wrote to Dukes that on December 23, at 8 p. m.. "you can see me quietly, peaceably at home," and declared that if matters were not adjusted by that time he would precipitate a meeting. Dukes replied in a long letter, saying adding, "I don't care to walk into a death-trap, bu if you want to see me you can call upon me either at my office at 8 p. m. Saturday, December 23, or at my root at the same hour, whichever you may indicate, and you will find me quiet and peaceable."

This correspondence was followed by a visit from Captain Nutt, on the morning of December 27, to Dukes's room in the Jennings House in Uniontown. Soon after he entered Dukes's room the noise of a scuffle wa heard, and friends entered the room. The two men were separated, and, although Nutt was no threatening movement, Dukes cried ou "Fil shoot you." The report of a pisto "Fill shoot you." The report of a pistol followed and Captain Nutt fell unconscious, dying ten minutes later. As the facts of the case became public, there was great indignation against Dukes. The latter was tried on a charge of murder, but although the evidence was strongly against him, the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Judge Wilson was amazed and said: "Gestlemen of the jury, I suppose the verdict is one that you thought you should render under your oains, but it is one that gives dissatisfaction to the Court, because we thought the evidence sufficient to lustify a different verdict." During the trial Dukes offered as evidence the letters said to have passed between him and Captain Nutt. The trial was followed by indignation needings at which the jurymen and Dukes were denounced in strong language. For a time there was danger of mor violence against Dukes, and he took the precantion to keep out of Uniontown. Once when he returned there quietly he was ordered by a meeting of eltizens to leave the town within twenty-four hours. An effort was made in the Legislature to expei him, but before the committee appointed to investigate the matter could take action Dukes resigned.

OLITICAL NEWS.

OHIO GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY. COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13 .- The Greenback bor State Convention met to-day with about forty del egates in attendance. The platform adopted charges both of the two great parties with bribery in carrying elections; with fostering monopolies, and with an extravagapt use of the taxing power. It demands the abolition of the National bank system and the substitution of legal tender paper for the present currency; insists that rail roads be required to reduce their present rates: favors a postal telegraph system, and demands the restoration to the people of public lands appropriated to corporations; declares that all men have a right to a part of the land, and that general prices depend upon the amount of currency in circulation, and calls for tem-perance reformation and the abolition of the convict con-

owing ticket was nominated: For Governor Tale inlowing tacket was nominated; For Governor, Charles Jenkins; Lleutenant-Governor; William Baker; Supreme Judge, short term, H. A. Chamberlain; Supreme Judge, long term, James B. Grogna; Clerk of the Supreme Court, William Bentz; Attorney-General, Lloyd G. Tuttle; Auditor of the State, Colonel J. H. Roades; Treasurer of State, John Seltz; Commissioner of Public Schools, J. M. Case; Member of the Board of Public Works, John J. Scribner.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP. CONCORD, N. H., June 13 .- A largely atended informal conference of the Republican members of the Legislature, to consider the United States Senatorial question, was held here to night. Considerable opposition was manifested to the caucus nominations, and also to was manifested to the cancus nominations, and also to the nomination of more than one candidate to be elected by the present Legislature, and the meeting dispersed without taking a vote as to what or how many candidates be nominated. It was also left undetermined how many would refuse to be bound by the action of the caucus. The usual claims were made by the friends of the candidates as to their strength, but in the opinion of the best judges the result is problematical. The regular caucus will be hold to-morrow night. morrow night.

TO STRENGTHEN MR. THOMPSON'S PARTY The Executive Committee of the County emocracy met last evening at No. 1 Union square Vice-President Mitchell presiding. Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to ascertain the status of the various Assembly district organizations, and to take such action as it may deem desirable to strengthen the organization. He said it was necessary to take such action as would onvince the State Committee that the County Democ racy is the representative Democratic organization in this city. The resolution was adopted. The committee will consist of one from each Assembly district, and the officers of the Executive Committee, and nine members to be chosen by the chairman of the Executive Commit-tee. Ex-Alderman Struck moved that the thanks of the organization be tendered to the members of the Board of Aldermen who had had the courage to vote against a Republican nomines for president of the Health Board, thus rebuking "Bossism" and a combination with Re-publicans. This was ordered.

THE ASHLAND MURDER CASE.

A NEW PHASE-A NEGRO ARRESTED IN OHIO-CIR-

CUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. CINCINNATI, June 13.—Publication was made here to-day of the arrest on Monday at Columbus, Ohio, of William Direly, a negro, charged with the murder of the Gibbons children at Ashland, Ky., on December 24, 1981. Wannie and Robbie Gibbons and Emma Coria were found dead in a burning house. Three men were arrested, George Ellis, William Neal and Ellis Craft. Eitis made a confession, upon which he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but was hanged by a mob. Neal and Craft were also sentenced to be hanged. and now await the decision of the Governor as to the day of execution.

The arrest of Direly is upon a long train of circumstar tial evidence, in connection with a statement made by Two other colored men, Dabuey Jones and Reuben Randall, are implicated by Direly, and warrants are out for their arrest. A shrewd colored detec live has been employed a long time in the case, and he claims to have had statements from Direly in the nature of a confession, which are corroborated in several points by circumstantial evidence. One of these is the finding of a bracelet belonging to one of the murdered girls on the hand of a colored woman who says she received it from Direly, and who says he told her of the murder, and that he found the bracelet, some money and a ring on the floor. He gave the ring to another colored woman who also has made a sworn statement that Direly told her it belonged to the murdered girl. Direly, at the time of the murder, was employed in a brick-yard near Gibbons's house. Dabney Jones was then employed in the Norton Iron Works near by, and both lirely and Jones boarded in a shanty near the riverbank with two colored women, one of whom received the ring from Direly. Almost hismediately after the murder Direly left Ashland and was for a long time hidmurder Direly left Ashiand and was for a long time hidden. He was then heard of at Portsmouth, Ohio, and was finally traced to Columbus, Ohio, where the arrest

was made.

A despatch to The Times-Shar from Ashland says that not much weight is given to the arrest of Direly, though the details upon which the arrest was made are not yet fully known.

A PAUPER IMMIGRANT RETURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13 .- Michael Gormley, who was beaten by the steward of the steamship British Crown while on his way to this country on May 8, thereby causing concussion of the brain, was this morning forcibly removed from the almshouse, where he has been for the last few days, and placed on board the steamship British Prince, which sailed this morning for Liver It was not until late in the afterpoon that any of his relatives or friends knew of the occurrence. He was sent back by order of the Com-missioners of Immigration, who ciaim to have acted under a recent law passed by Congress to prevent the arrival in this city of imbeciles or paupers. His rela-tives have determined to prosecute the steamship com-

SOUTHERN EXPOSITION PRIZES.

LOUISVILLE, June 13 .- The Southern Exesition offers premiums of \$1,000 for the best bale of ong staple cotton, \$500 for the second best and \$250 for the third best. The same premiums are duplicated for the best three bales of short simple. Five hundred doland \$250 for the second best. The other cotton premiums offered make the list \$5,150. The local cotton houses will increase the amount to \$10,000 on cotton alone. ars is offered for the best exhibit of sea island cotton

LEGISLATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, June 13 .- The Governor signed o-day twenty-eight bills, among them the following: formatory institutions; providing payment to miners for all clean coal mined; for the republication of supreme Court reports; for the better security and safety of hituminous coal inhers; to promite political parties from demanding from officials contributions for political purposes, and preventing the sale of theatre tickets on the streets.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, June 13 .-- The Senate this afteroon, by a vote of 35 to 1, killed the House bill to increase the sularies of legislators 50 per cent. At a meeting of the Executive Council this afternoon the Governor's nomination of Edward Hamilton to be a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity was

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A DEDICATION.

CANNON DISCHARGE POWDER, INTO THE RANKS OF GRAND ARMY POSTS-MANY MEN HURT.

MYSTIC BRIDGE, Conn., June 13 .- About 5,000 persons witnessed to-day the ceremonies attending the dedication of the soldiers' monument, which is a granite shaft, twenty feet high, surmounted by the figure of a soldier. The Governor and staff were present. The literary exercises consisted of the reading of the Scriptures, prayer, the singing of patriotic hymns, and an oration by General Joseph Hawley. The oration occupied about forty minutes in delivery and was listened to with marked attention. General Hawley spoke of the prosperity and growth of the population which had followed since the war, and predicted a growth to 64,000,000 by the next census. He closed by referring to the beneficial effects of erecting monuments to soldiers, and read the Gettysburg letter of Lincoln, which he said should be a part of the litany on every occasion like this.

While a salute was being fired in honor of the Governor by a battery of artillery from Fort Trumbull, the Williams and Sedgwick Posts G. A. R., which were passing at the time, received the contents of two guns in their ranks. The first discharge was received by the Williams Post, but the second, which was more serious in its results, was received by the Sedgwick Post. Eighteen men were injured more or less seriously. Commander J. C. Brewer, of the Sedgwick Post of Norwich, was peppered from head to foot with powder, more than thirty pieces of coarse powder entering his side and limbs. Lieutenant William Caruthers, assistant postmaster at Norwich, had his heat bruised from powder; his injuries are probably fatal. Charles Youngs, of Norwich, had an artery cut in the leg, which bled profusely, and was peppered in the face, head and body with coarse powder. The injuries of the others are less serious. The injured men were taken to private residences. was received by the Williams Post, but the second

GENERAL SHALER CONFIRMED.

JOHN KELLY'S "REQUEST" HEEDED. THREE OF THE ELEVEN TAMMANY ALCERMEN. HOWEVER, REPUSE TO VOTE FOR CONFIRMA-

The Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen were not in a pleasant frame of mind yester-day. They had received a "request" from John Kelly to vote for General Shaler for president of the Board of Health. Three of the eleven Tammany members, in spite of the "request" of Mr. Kelly, refused to vote for General Shaler; two of them on personal grounds and the third because the nominee is a Republican. One of the Tammany Alderman, who comes from a strong Dem-ocratic district, was asked low he would answer to his constituents for voting to put a Republican in so good a place. "Well, you see," he said, "it is a pretty bitter dose to swallow. Mr. Kelly sent for me and saked me to vote for General Shaler. If I had refused to do so he would have been down on me. If I have got to take my choice I would rather have the old man and the organi-

The Aldermen were promptly called to order at noon by President Reilly. Every member was in his seat. The first business of importance was the confirmation or rejection of General Shaler. Clerk Twomey read the nomination made by the Mayor, Alderman O'Nell (County Democracy) moved that the nomination be laid on the table. This was seconded by Mr. Kenney (Tammany). Mr. O'Neil said that he had heard various rumors that a portion of the Democratic members of the Board had been bought up. He assailed General Skaler's war record, and declared that he was responsible for the blood shed in the Orange riots. When 16 to 7. This was looked upon as a test vote. Mr. Cochrane then moved that General Shaler be con

firmed. The vote resulted as follows:

nrined. The vote resulted as follows:
Yeas—Cochrane, Finck, Fleisehbein, O'Connor, Seaman, Waite and Weils, Republicans; Michael Duffy, Foley, Grant, Kirk, McLoughlin, Emckhoff, Sheehy an I Smith, Tammany—15.
Nays—iteilly, Flityatrick and Kenney, Tammany; Carrol, De Lacy, Edward Duffy, Farley, Jachne and O'Nell, County Democracy—9.

As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Kirk moved that a compatitive of them.

that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made by Mr. O'Nell, and asked that he be excused from serving on the committee. Mr. O'Neil protested that he had made no specific charges O'Nei profesced that he had made he special charges and had no information to give. There was a long discussion entiting with the adoption of Mr. Kirk's resolution. President Reilly appointed as the committee Messrs. Cochrane, Grant and Wells. These men form the committee now engaged in investigating the Finance Department frauds. Mr. Grant asked to be excused from Department frauds. Mr. Grant asked to be excused from serving on the committee, and when reminded by several of the County Democracy members that he had been very loud in declaring that Mr. O'Nchi's charges shound he investigated and that he ought not to refuse to serve, he became angry and declared that he would got sthe bottom of the Finance Department and expose it and they could take the consequences. President Retlly declined to change the committee.

SKETCH OF GENERAL SHALPS General Alexander Shaler, the new president of the Health Department, was for several years before the war dealer in building materials and paving stones. When the war broke out he was a captain in the 7th Regiment. and went with the command to Washington. On his return he assisted Colonel John Cochrane in raising the return he assisted Colonel John Cochrane in raising the First Chasseurs, 65th N. Y. V., and accompanied the First Chasseurs, 65th N. Y. V., and accompanied the regiment to the front as dieutenant-colonel. Both Colonel Cochrane and Lieutenant-Colonel Shaler became brigadier-generals before the war closed. After his return home General Shaler was chosen by the Republicans a member of the Board of Supervisors. Later he was made a Fire Commissioner and served as such until legislated out of office by the charter of 1873. He went to Chicago in 1872, the year after the great fire, and reorganized the Fire Department of that city by invitation of the municipal authorities. Since 1873 he has devoted himself to insurance and other pursuits. He is Major-General commanding the First Division National Guard of the State.

DR. CHANDLER READY FOR HIS SUCCESSOR. The information of General Shaler's confirmation was well received in the offices of the Health Department yesterday afternoon. Dr. John T. Nagle, the deputy register, who was one of the Tammany candidates for the office, spoke favorably of the new president. Colonel Emmons Clark, who has known General Shaler many years; Santary Superintendent Day and Dr. Janes, the veteran Assistant Superintendent, all expressed satisfaction with the appointment. Dr. Chandler at 4 p. m. went to the rooms which be has occupied as president of the Board of Health for ten years and began to prepare them for his successor. Several of his old associates in the Department shook hands with him and expressed their warm regard for him. To a Thinkink reporter Dr. Chandler said that be was pleased with the appointment of General Shaler. "I believe," he said, "that General Shaler will keep the Health Department out of the nauds of the politicians. The credit which the Department out of the mands of the politicians. The credit which the Department by many capable and faithful men. It would be disastrons to turn these men out to make room for favorities of the local politicians. I regard General Shaler as the best man who has been pained for the place." Emmons Clark, who has known General Shaler many

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

CINCINNATI, June 13 .-- The Cincinnati Shoe Manufacturing Company, H. B. Eckelman, president, has made an assignment to Samuel Pritz. No statement of the assets or habilities of the firm has been made, but an estimate places the liabilities at \$30,000, mostly to Cincinnati creditors. The assets are regarded as sufficliniciman ereditors. In cassets are regarded as sun-cient to pay the debts.

Boston, June 13.—Receiver Price, of the Pacific National Bank, has made a compromise of the bank's claims against George R. Eager. The bank will accept 20 per cent on claims amounting to some \$71,000.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

BALTIMORE, June 13 .- A meeting of the frectors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was held in this city to-night. The question was a reduction of tolls, and at a late hour it was decided to reduce the toll on coal from 50 to 40 cents per ton between Cumberland and Georgetown, subject to the approval of the Board of Public Works. This, it is expected, will be followed by a reduction of freight, which is now 90 cents per ton.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

TICKETS FOR AN IMAGINARY PICNIC.
BUFFALO, June 13.—Francis Thornton and Bernard Noian were arrested to-day for selling tickets to a mythical picnic. One of the men confessed that Cieveland, Tolesio and other Western cities had been "worked" in the BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS DEFRAUDED

REALIST AS A Communication of the America. Goodwill and Lafayette Building associations, and proprietor of Fairwise Park, was arrested the atternoon, charged with defrauding the associations. He was held in New-Orleans, June 13.—Post Office Inspector George A Dree strived here on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad to-day with W. W. Treadwell, who is charged with robbing a postal car on that road of a large quantity of valuable mail matter. Inspector Dice recovered the greater part of the stolen letters. RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

MILK RATES AND ELEVATOR CHARGES. COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE MILK TARIFF, AND THE RULES THE NEW YORK ROADS ADOPTED TO

PREVENT A WAR. The State Railroad Commissioners resumed the hearing yesterday in regard to the extortionate rates which it is alleged the New-York Central and the Harlem roads charge in their milk traffic On behalf of the railroads, H. J. Hayder submitted a statement of the operations of the Harlen road last year, showing a loss to the New-York Central the lessee, of \$464.596. He said that with all the efforts made to develop business the net earnings of the road, after paying interest on the bonds, were equal to only 314 per cent on the \$0,450,000 stock. The tonnage was light, and more than one-half of it was feed and coal, moved at low rates in the interest of the dairymen, and ice and ore, moved at low rates over short distances. The passenger in the country, except the New-York Central. It was practically carried at a loss. The milk traffic gave per cent of the freight earnings, and 24 per cent of the the milk rates were unreasonable, on account of the special character of the service rendered. They were the result of a reduction of 25 per cent on the rates in force for years before 1879, which had in no way brought compensation by increase of revenue or even of shipments, but had been followed by a loss in both. If the price of milk was not controlled in New-York, but was kept down by competition, the benefit of a reduction in rates would go to the consumer who had not complained. If the price was controlled in New-York, it should be increased so that the Harlem could charge enough to earn a revenue of 8 per cent on its stock, which was only a fair return on capital invested. Under cross-examination Mr. Hayden admitted that he had not included in his estimates the 2 per cent carned on the Hariem stock by the street car line. Further testimony was taken without developing any new facts of importance. Chairman Kernan said that one of the Commissioners would make a personal inspection of the methods of doing the milk business on the Harlem road.

In the afternoon the complaint of the grain merchants against the charge of one cent a bushel upon grain passed directly into ship from the elevators of the railroad companies was considered. James Thompson, of Foster & Thompson, appeared as counsel for the chants. George C. Martin, E. R. Livermore and W. S. Wallace were present for the committee of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Thompson said that the New-York Cen trai was the first road to establish elevators and by making the delivery of grain free into vessels brought alongside it saved in charges 2 cents a bushel to the grain interests of New-York. Under this system, the number of vessels tent loaded at the elevators hereased until one-third of the grain transsingped at the port was bandled in that way, in July, 1882, the charge of one-cent for loading and weighing was suddenly announced. The result was that no sains went to the rafficual elevators, if they were to be compelled to pay the railroad the same charges as the floating elevators exacted, they might as well wait at wharves down the river and compel the railroads to lighter the grain down to the ships. The charge was made because of the turent of the Philadelphia and Baitmore railroads to abothst the elevator charges at those ports unless it was imposed here. Mr. Thompson denounced the charge as an unjued discrimination against the grain interests of New-York, which yielded no benefit to the railroads, but rather compelled them to pay % cents per bushel for lighterage down the river.

Mr. Martin at great length pointed out the burden imposed upon the grain trade by the extra charge of one cent for railroad elevators in the burden imposed upon the grain trade by the extra charge of one cent for railroad elevators into the shippers. He cont.oded that in the course of time practically all the grain transsipped here would have been handled directly from the railroad elevators into the ships. He thought that New-York, with the new charges abotished, could complete with Philadelphia and Baitimore, even should the latter aboths their elevator charges.

Mr. Hayden stated that the New York roads would be glad to return to the old system of free elevating. The removal of the charge would bring back the vessels to the olevators. The roads, in looking over the whole field and considering their relations with the other roads, have done what they thought best for New York and its roads. If they had abolished the charge, o tral was the first road to establish elevators and by making the delivery of grain free into vessels brough

he river and had to pay one cent charges to the floating levators for loading on board vessels, would have been fit at a dissayantage as compared with the grain han-

ione so f Mr. Hayden—There was a possibility of such a thing. The Commissioners adjourned to meet on June 20.

NEWBURG, June 13 .- About 120 feet of the West Shore Railroad, near Iona Island, sank six feet yesterday, carrying down both tracks. The sinking occurred while a construction train was unloading gravel, and a portion of the cars fell into the ditch. The running of traits was interfered with last night, and to-day passengers are transferred at the point of obstruction.
The Newburg express was abandoned for to day. It is
expected that the track will be repaired to-day and that

General Horace Porter, president of the company, has been attending the graduating exercises at the Military Academy at West Point. He returned to New-York yesterday morning, passing over the break in the line. He said of it, on his return : "The sinking of the track occurred in a soft place which we have been watching carefully. We had loaded it heavily with rock ballast to test it and the muck under the roadbed yielded as we expected that it would. Now the road rests on a sand onedation. I suppose that it took about two passed over the spot at 10 o'clock; by neon probably the tracks were in their proper position. Passengers by the morning trains were forced to go around the break, but there was hardly an interruption of travel. The accident is not worth mentioning."

The West Shore road will be opened for business to Kingston on June 25 and to Albany and Saratoga on July 9.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL'S NEW OFFICER'S. Long Branch, June 13 .- Franklin B. Gowen, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has issued an order by which the Jurisdiction of the heads of the several departments of that company is extended over the corresponding departments of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which was recently leased by the former company. John E. Wootten, general manager of the Reading road, is thus made general manager of the Central. He has issued an order cutting William W. Stearns, has been made superintendent of William W. Stearns, has been made superintendent of the "Central Division," composed of the main line from New-York to Phillipsburg, N. J., the Newark and New-York Railroad, the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, the south branch, running from Somerville to Flemington, and the Chester branch. Rufus Blodget has been made division superintendent of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and W. S. Polhemus, superintendent of the Lenigit and Susquehanna Division, running from Phillipsburg, N. J., to Providence, Penn.

PASSENGER AGENTS IN CONFERENCE. CHICAGO, June 13 .- The meeting of general passenger agents of the railroad lines north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, with a view to a general pool on through ness from points west to the seaboard, was continued to-day. The chairman was instructed to formulate a table of percentages for the various lines on a plan similar to that now in operation among the trunk lines. It was also decided to prepare plans for subsidiary pools between Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Indianapolis, Columbus and St. Louis and scaboard points. It will take two three days to complete these details, which will ceptance of the lines in interest. a meeting will be held in connection with the passenger agents of the Missouri River lines, to confer about the proposed pool. The matter of abolishing the payment of street commissions in San Francisco will also be con-There were no new developments to-day in the antici-pated trunk line war.

GRAND TRUNK PLANS.

MONTREAL, June 13 .- The Grand Trunk authorities are actively engaged on a new time table. which has been rendered necessary by the late change precipitated by the Michigan Contral. It will be published on Monday and will take effect the next Monday. Through service from Chicago to B caton, via Montreal, will be shortened from forty-eight to forty hours, and similar time will be adopted for the return trip. When their new line, now in course of construction, from Distroit is finished, which will be early this summer, the time will be still further shortened.

Hoyt, F. G. Brown, George D. Davis, jr., Ernest Hall, Clarence L. Westcott, Philip Allen, H. E. Gawtry, Samuel J. Young, P. Gardner, W. F. Van Peit, Charles B. Hall and J. Thomas Stearns. The board will be organized in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.-The Board of Directors of the Northern Central Railway Company to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent,payable on July 16. PRILADELEWIA, June 13.—The directors of the Phila-delphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to-day also declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent payable on July 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13 .- The attorney of the Connotion Valley Railway denies the report that the com pany will sell the road to the Pennaylvania Railroad Company.

Boston, June 13 .- In the suit of Charles A. Howe for \$50,000 against the Fitchburg Railroad Company, the jury this afternoon returned a verdict of \$12,000 for the plaintiff. Howe was express messenger between Boston and Troy, and was crippled for life in a collision caused by a conductor's disobedience of orders. Boston June 13.—It is announced that the new ar-

Railroads, whereby St. John will be brought wi thin fifteen hours of Boston, eight hours shorter than ever before, will go into operation on June 18. The time between New York and Halifax will thus be shortened to thirty-seven hours.

MONTREAL, June 13 .- A contract has been given ou for the building of the Gatineau Railway from Ottawa seventy miles up through the district where the phos-phate mines are situated. The cost will be \$16,000 per

EXPRESS AND RAILROAD LITIGATION.

DENVER, Col., June 13 .- The litigation which has been pending the last three years, and which involved the right of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and Adams Express Company to transact business over the lines of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway was amicably settled to-day, the express companies withdrawing all suits. The following is the new arrange withdrawing are successed with the ment:

Through express matter of Wells, Fargo & Co. will be carried between Denver, Pueblo, Ogden and Salt Lake, the Rio Grande Express Company to do all the local business between those points and operate the balance of the Rio Grande lines exclusively.

FATAL LACK OF FORETHOUGHT.

TWO WORKMEN WILLED AT THE TRENTON BURBER

WORKS. TRENTON, N. J., June 13 .- Thomas Culletor and Michael Hawk were instantly killed by the explosion of a rubber volcanizer, of which they had charge, at the Trenton Rubber Works, this morning. The vulcanizer had been filled with paus of rubber, and before removing these the steam should have been turned off. This th men neglected to do and began to unscrew the bolts of the door. When a few bolts had been freed the strain came too heavily on the others and the explosion folowed. The door blew out and the men were whirled lowed. The door blew out and the men were warried with terrific force through a brick wall twenty feet away. The vuicauizer itself was thrown backward fifty feet through two brick walls, into the car-spring shop, where a dozen men were employed. The eccupe of these men seems almost miraculous. The bodies of Hawk and Calleter were mangled almost beyond recognition. They both leave families. The loss to the firm is about 31,000.

The Coroner's Jury this afternoon rendered a verdict that Culletor and Hawk came to their death by negligence and exonerate the company from all blame.

A MURDEROUS GEORGIA NEGRO.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 13 .- Jordan Corbin, a egro, entered the house of Benjamin Carden, at Rock-ord, yesterday, and shot blin while he was lying on his bed. Carden's wife tumped up and the negro shot her when he also was shot. All three persons were instantly killed. Mr. Carden's daughter, fourteen years of age, made her escape and gave the alorm. There was no provocation for the numders. Scouting parties are hunting the country for the murderer.

A CONFIDENCE MAN ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13 .- The Chief of Police of this city was recently requested by the Sheriff of Courtland County, New-York, to arrest four men for swindling. The mon had by three-card monte and coufidence games swindled various persons out of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. One of them was arrested this after-noon and committed to await a requisition from New-York. He is believed to be George Stankope.

A LITTLE GIRL'S HORRIBLE FATE.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13 .- Nettie Lyon, ight years old, encountered a vagrant at Cheboygan ast evening, by whom she was assaulted and then this morning, when she was found in a dying condition. The greatest excitement prevails, and citizens are scouring the country for the wretch.

LOUISIANA SOLDIERS IN BOSTON.

Boston, June 13 .- The Continental Guards, of New-Orleans, arrived in this city this morning and were received by the National Lancers and Charlestown Cadets. The companies marched to the City Hall, where the visitors were welcomed by the Mayor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.

WILKEBARRE, June 13 .- The directors of the ennysivania Coal Company, numbering over fifty, with friends, arrived here to-day on aspecial train from New-

RARNUMS RARY SEALION

CHICAGO, June 13 .- One of the sea-lions in Sarnum's menagerie last night gave birth to an infant, It is thought to be the first sca-lion bore in captivity. Its weight is between six and seven pounds.

STARRED IN JERSEY CITY

During a quarrel in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City at midnight last night, John Cantwell, of No. 132 Madison-st., Newark, stabbed John Callaghan, of No. 213 William-st., East Newark, three times, twice in the left side and once in the face. Cantwell, who was intoxicated, was arrested and Callaghan was sent to the Charity Hospital. Hospital wounds are believed to be dangerous. The two men are friends, and had been on a visit to New-York.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OPIUM IMPORTED IN LARGE AMOUNTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The British steamer
Canton, which arrived here vesterday, brought 744 cases of
opium, valued at \$630,000. The duties amounted to \$231,000. THE PRICES OF PUMPS.

SARATOGA. June 13.—At the meeting of the Pump-makers' Association of the United States here to day new prices were scheduled for the coming quarter. The association then adjourned to meet in Chicago on September 19.

A HUMORIST AT SCHOOL.

CHESTER, Penn., June 13.—The annual address before the cadets of the Pennsylvania Mintary Academy was delivered this evening by Robert J. Burdette before a large audience.

THE HALL WILL CASE DECIDED,
HARRISONBURG Va., June 13.—Judge Newmont the Circuit Court, this morming delivered an opinion to Hall will case, involving the title to \$100,000. The decipives Hall's helps only \$8,000. THE SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CLEVELAND, June 13.—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers spent to day in hearing and discussing technical papers. There was a reception of the society tonight at the Opera House,

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 13.—The funeral of the late Chester W. Chapin took place this afternoon at the Untarian Church. The grandsons and relatives of the deceased man, including Speaker Afred C. Chapin, of New-York, acted as pall-bearers.

acted as pall-bearers.

BROKERS READMITTED TO A STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA. June 13.— Barrett & Cattell,
brokers, whose temporary embarrasement occurred on Monday, made a full settlement with their creditors to-day, and
were resimitted to the Stock Board. were readmitted to the Stock Board.

SLOW GROWTH OF A DENOMINATION.

ALBANY, June 13.—The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of America, in session here, to day adopted resolutions urging a revival of interest in Jomestic missions. The committee on that subject reported that there had only been 300 new churches organized in fifty years.

PRIERSBURG, Va., June 13.—This afternoon the write of E. H. Evans, a confectioner on Oldar, his child and a young woman visiting the family were potential and made critically ill by eating ice cream which had been seasoned with some poisonous ingredient in mistake for extract of

THE CANTON COMPANY.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Canton Company to-day, James B. Colgate, of New-York, in the chair, the following directors were elected: L Van Hofman, James B. Colgate, Walter L. Catting, William Baylis, of New-York; George & Brown, W. B. Harrison, W. H. Orsham and Charles Webster, of Baltimore.

return trip. When their new line, now in course of construction, from District is dushed, which will be early this summer, the time will be still further shortened.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

At the annual meeting of the East River and Connecticut Railway Company yesterday, the following directors were elected: Lewis M. Brown, W. S.

A CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 13.—A meeting of prominent eithers was held here on Tuesday evening to form a cultisens was held here A CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A STAR ROUTE JUROR IN A FIT. WHISKEY-DRINKING THE CAUSE-EXCITEMENT IN

THE COURT ROOM-POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.]
WASHINGTON, June 13.—"Delurium tremens,"
'Mania-a-potu," are hard words with which to describe the physical condition of a juror in a trial of such importance as the one which is now drawing to a close in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia; but those were the words used by

Judge Wylie, by counset on both sides, by court bailiffs and by spectators to-day after Juror Vernon had fallen in a fit as he entered the court-room with his fellow-jurors. For a few moments the scene was one of much excitement. Mrs. Dorsey, who had been a keen and anxious observer of every movement, turned pale as she rose to her feet; one or two women uttered faint screams; there was a movement of spectators in the direction of the prostrate juror, who, as soon as he began to recover from the stunning blow re-ceived as he fell, cried out and strugglest in the hands of the court attendants. There were cries of "Fall back and give him air," "Throw water in nie face," "Send for a doctor," etc. Vernon was praced

in the care of a physician by Judge Wylle.

After repeated doses of brandy no was pronounced "all right" by the physician and took

After repeated doses of brandy to was pronounced "all right" by the physician and took his seat with the other jurors. Vernon, who is a higher dealer, is a heavy drinker and once since the trial began Judge Wylie was obliged to give him a sharp admonition on that account. He promises to restrain his appetite, but within a week it has beer apparent that he was again drinking heavily.

From the tenor of Judge Wylie's remarks after the scene of this m/rning it was evident that he felt some doubt as to whether Vernon's condition was such that he could be trusted to perform his duties as a juror intelligently. Several lawyers in commenting on the affair afterward, in the light of what the Court had said, expressed the opinion that in the event of a verdict of guilty, the defence might be able to have it set aside on the ground of the temporary incompetency of one of the jurors. The general opinion, however, appeared to be that if Vernon is not wholly deprived of stimulants he will be able to perform his duties.

Various inferences respecting the probability of a verdict are drawn from the expressions of Foreman in Crane courtto-day. The defendants and their friends profess to derive much comfort from that source, while on the other hand, the counsel for the Government appear to think that what was said possesses little significance. Some of the friends of the defendants predict with much seeming confidence a verdict of acquittal, but it is quite-noticeable that the men who are personally the most deeply interested show less confidence than they did under like circumstances at the first trial. The statement that Mr. Green, one of the jurors was seen engaged in friendly conversation withGeneral Brady at the Astor House, New-York, four or five days ago, has excited some unfavorable comment, but the Government counsel, while they say the statement is true, appear to attach slight importance to the fact. The general opinion in Washington appears to be that the case will end in a disagreement of the jury.

THE JURY ASKS FOR INSTRUCTION. JUDGE WYLIE'S COMMENTS ON VERNON'S BEHAVIOR -WHAT HE SAID TO THE JURY.

WASHINGTON, June 13 .- Mrs. S. W. Dorsey and her sister, Mrs. Peck, were among the persons pres-ent in the Criminal Court this morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock Judge Wylle directed the Court crier to go to the Star Route jury and ask if a verilet had been agreed upon. Mr. Bliss stated to the Court that Juror Vernon had been unwell in the night. Judge Wyne instruc the proper officers to care for Mr. Vernon. The eries not ready to report. One of the jurors, however, wished to come into court. Judge Wylle thereupon sent word to come into court. Juage while therefore seat when to the jury that if any one of them desired instructions upon points of law, he was entitled to it, and that the jury would be permitted to come into court for that purpose. The message was delivered and the crier answered that the juror in question believed that his difficulty arcse from a question of law, but that the foreman regarded is as a question of fact. Judge Wylle then sent for the

jurymen, and in a few minutes they came into court. Before the foreman had reached the seat Juror Vernon, who presented a wild and disordered appearance, uttered several convulsive shouts, sprang into the air and feil upon the floor in a fit. A scene of confusion followed. Connsel burried to the assistance of Vernon, who had struck his head heavily against a chair in failing, and is ordered the other jurors to retire, and placed Vernon ent. Judge Wylle refused Mr. Davidge's request for recess until the result of the accident could be learned. In about fifteen minutes a deputy marshal reported that Vernon was sitting up and would soon be all right.

Judge Wylle said: "I have a good deal of doubt in my mind in regard to the consequences of this occurrence, This man has been drinking a good deal; he is a hard orinker. During the progress of the trial on one occasion I had to take him aside and give him a pretty sharp admonition, and be promised to abstain; but I have observed that he has resumed hard drinking, and I suppose that the confluement in the jury room and the tack. I don't know what it is-delirium tremens or mania a potu-but he is not fit to be on the jury now. I suppose that the doctor will give him a prescription, and it will probably be brandy or whiskey."

The orier-He has given it to him. Mr. Merrick-I suppose whatever the dector pre-scribes for a juror can be taken by him. The Court—"Undoubtedly, but facts of this kind are apt to leave the mind in so shattered a condition as to

reate a difficulty." The Deputy Marshal-" He is all right now." Judge Wylle-"Then the jury can come back." At 11:05 the jury came in. Foreman Crane said:

Your Honor, one of the jurors desires to ask a question f the Court. To most of us it seems to be a question of fact, but we prefer to let Mr. Horrigan speak for him-Judge Wylie-The Court will hear his question and if

Judge Wylie—The Court will hear his question and if it be a question of fact will not undertake to pass upon it."

Juror Horrigan then rose and in a confused manner put a question to the Court of an almost mintelligible character, which seemed to relate to the dates of certain orders made by Brady and to the nature of the "stumbling block" which Brady said he found in his way."

Judge Wylie—"Those are questions of fact and not of law, and it is not for the Court to instruct you. You have had a sick member of the jury with you and a disacreable accident happened this morning. He seems to be in a measure restored, and I hope he will be able now to perform his duties. I don't propose to discharge this jury vary easily. This is the second time this case has been tried. I don't wish to put any madue stress upon your minds, but the Court thinks you ought to agree on a verdict of some kind. You can retire agrin."

The Foreman—"Your Honor, we have not agreed upon the question of conspiracy. In case we should agree upon the guilt of any one of the parties, I wish to know it we can report to the Court."

Judge Wylie—"No, you must report the verdict as a whole."

The Foreman—"Some of the jury think —"

whole."
The Foreman-"Some of the jury think -- "
The Court-"You have no right to say what they
think." The Foreman—"My mind is in some doubt on the ques-

ion of conspiracy."
The Court—"The crime is conspiracy, followed by an event act."

the of conspiracy."

The Court—"The crime is conspiracy, followed by an overt act."

The Foreman—"Suppose we don't agree as to the conspiracy, can we vote upon the question of gailt er innecence of any of the parties!"

Judge Wyite—"The Court will not interfere with the order of your proceedings. It will not attempt to direct you myour discussion."

Mr. Davidge—"I understand that this is a charge of conspiracy."

Mr. Merrick—"And I understand that the jury have a right to vote as they please,"

Judge Wyite—"According to my instructions, you can decide upon any point in this indictanent in any order or time, but the verdict, when reported, must be a complete verdict, not based upon a part of the indictant but upon the whole. There is a great deal of surplusage. There are substantially only two questions in the indictanent. First as to the conspiracy. On that you have a right to say whether the defendants or any of trem were concerned with Rerdell in that conspiracy," interpolated Mr. Ingersoli.

The Court—If you decide that there was a conspiracy with him, you must find at least one overt act, it is your duty to render a verdict as to the parties so found, and that covers the whole ground. You cannot say that you find a conspiracy and no overt act, it is your duty to render a verdict as to the parties so found, and that covers the whole ground. You cannot say that you find a conspiracy and no overt act, it is your duty to render a verdict as to the parties so found, and that covers the whole ground, and that is the rule as to the whole or any number of defendants.

The foreman complained of the gailty must be a general verdict in that way. A verdict of not guilty, of course, covers the whole ground, and that is the rule as to the whole or any number of defendants.

The foreman complained of the gailty temperature of the jure room, and asked to be permitted to wask in the City Hall park, to which request the Court second, saying that he would treat the jury well at present, but instituted to allow Jury to which r